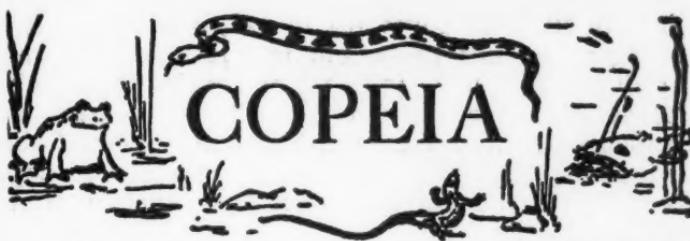


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July 15, '24

*To Advance the Science of Cold-blooded Vertebrates*

Published Monthly by the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists at 12 Bedford Ter., Northampton, Mass. Entered as second-class matter Feb. 11, 1924, at the post office at Northampton, Mass., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 11, 1924.

THE GREATEST  
OF ALL FISH BIBLIOGRAPHIES

IN the Mammoth cave, at the end of a long, low, twisting channel is a good-sized room called "Great Relief". It is well named. It is probably in the same spirit that Dean, after thirty years of traveling devious, intricate highways, byways, anyways, after titles to add to his great *Bibliography of Fishes*\* quotes from the forty-second Psalm: "Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me".

Volumes I and II, to page 676, of this, the greatest of all Fish Bibliographies, consist of an index of authors with titles of their contributions. The rest of the second volume and the first three pages of the third volume are devoted to titles by anonymous authors. Additions to the titles of the first two volumes take up pages 4 to 203 of the third volume. Pre-

\**A Bibliography of Fishes*, by Bashford Dean, extended and edited by Eugene Willis Gudger with the co-operation of Arthur Wilbur Henn. Vol. I, 1916, Vol. II, 1917, Vol. III, 1923. The American Museum of Natural History.

Linnæan titles fill pages 204 to 338; a list of general bibliographies fills pages 339 to 342. Voyages and expeditions fill pages 343 to 347 and explain both well-known and obscure trips from the Albatross and Challenger to Woy Woy and Yarkand. A list of the periodicals relating to fishes fills pages 348 to 353. Even Errata and Corrigenda are given their dues on pages 354 to 360.

The part that will be most welcome to beginners and students generally is the one containing the great indices. The subject index is divided into a Morphological and general section, pages 361 to 614, and a systematic section, pages 615 to 665. This index, arranged under 118 specific and technical headings (one of which is Fauna of the World), would be somewhat confusing if it were not for the Finding Index (pages 667 to 707) to the subject index.

It is all that can be asked of a Bibliography. In regard to its accuracy and the completeness of the list of papers, I need only say that I have found it more complete than my list of my own papers. It is certainly a convenience to find an explanation of the relation to each other of the various titles of Humboldt's papers on tropical American fishes and to have many other obscure points in bibliography made clear.

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## A LIST OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES COLLECTED NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

A COLLECTION of 340 specimens of amphibians and reptiles from localities near Charleston, S. C., was secured for the Field Museum of Natural History by Mr. Edward A. Hyer. In the hope that the locality records may be of use to others I have drawn up a list of the species represented to accompany the notes on a few forms which require comment. The localities are within a 25-miles radius from Charleston.

### SALAMANDERS

1. *Triturus viridescens symmetrica* (Harlan). Six newts from Mt. Pleasant agree with the description of Wolterstorff's subspecies *louisianae*, (*Abh. Ber. Mus. Magdeburg* (2) 4, p. 383) in the absence of black rings around the faint red dorsal spots. They are indistinguishable from specimens of *Triturus* collected by Mr. A. C. Weed at Pearl River, La. *T. meridionalis*, of which topotypes were collected by Mr. Weed at Brownsville, Tex., is amply distinguished from the Louisiana and Carolina specimens by the form of the head and the absence of the gular fold. I do not find the length of the outer finger a reliable character for distinguishing *meridionalis*. The coloration of the latter, however, is notably distinct from that of the southeastern form, and of *viridescens*, in that the dark ventral spots are much larger and less sharply defined. In correspondence Dr. Dunn has agreed with me that the southeastern newt, including the Louisiana form, should be recognized as distinct from the northern *viridescens viridescens*, and that the name *symmetrica* Harlan (*J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila* 5, p. 157, type locality: South Carolina) may be used for this form.

2. *Ambystoma maculatum* (Shaw). Head waters of Goose Creek, 20 miles from Charleston.

3. *Ambystoma opacum* (Gravenhorst). Mt. Pleasant and Summerville, and east bank of Ashley River, 20 miles from its mouth.

4. *Ambystoma talpoideum* (Holbrook). Mt. Pleasant.

5. *Plethodon glutinosus* (Green). Mt. Pleasant, Otranto and Summerville. Among the 77 specimens collected are 12 which entirely lack the characteristic white spots but are otherwise indistinguishable from *glutinosus*. This color variety is mentioned by Cope (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 34, p. 142, 1889), from the same area.

6. *Manculus quadridigitatus quadridigitatus* (Holbrook). Mt. Pleasant, Summerville and Otranto.

7. *Eurycea gutto-lineata* (Holbrook). Otranto.

8. *Desmognathus fuscus auriculatus* (Holbrook). Mt. Pleasant, Summerville and Otranto.

9. *Bufo fowleri* Garman. Mt. Pleasant.

10. *Bufo quercicus* Holbrook. Mt. Pleasant.

11. *Bufo terrestris* Bonnaterre. Mt. Pleasant.

12. *Acris gryllus* (Le Conte). Mt. Pleasant.

13. *Hyla cinerea cinerea* (Schneider). Mt. Pleasant and Otranto.

14. *Hyla femoralis* Latreille. Mt. Pleasant.

15. *Hyla squirella* Latreille. Mt. Pleasant.

16. *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw. Mt. Pleasant.

17. *Rana sphenocephala* (Cope). Mt. Pleasant.

18. *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Holbrook). Mt. Pleasant.

#### LIZARDS

19. *Anolis carolinensis* Voight. Mt. Pleasant.

20. *Ophisaurus ventralis* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.

21. *Leiopelasma laterale* (Say). Mt. Pleasant.

22. *Plestiodon fasciatus* (Linné). East bank of Ashley River, 20 miles from its mouth.

#### SNAKES

23. *Diadophis punctatus punctatus* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant and Summerville.

24. *Heterodon contortrix* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.

25. *Heterodon simus* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
26. *Opheodrys aestivus* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
27. *Coluber constrictor constrictor* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.

28. *Elaphe guttata* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.  
29. *Elaphe quadriwittata* (Holbrook). Mt. Pleasant.  
30. *Leimadophis flavilatus* (Cope). Mt. Pleasant.  
A single specimen, Field Museum of Natural History 4076, female, collected in July, 1923, agrees closely with Cope's description (*Am. Rept. U. S. Nat. Mus.* 1898, p. 759, fig. 164, 1900). The dorsal scales are in 17 rows, the ventrals number 133, and there are 61 subcaudals. Concerning its capture, Mr. Hyer writes that it was found in the center of a rotted log about six inches in diameter.

31. *Lampropeltis getulus getulus* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
32. *Natrix sipedon fasciata* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
33. *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
34. *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.
35. *Agkistrodon mokasen* Beauvois. Mt. Pleasant.
36. *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (Lacépède). Mt. Pleasant.
37. *Sistrurus miliarius* (Linné). Mt. Pleasant.

#### TURTLES

38. *Kinosternon subruberum subruberum* (Lacépède). Mt. Pleasant and Otranto.
39. *Chelydra serpentina* (Linné). Summerville.
40. *Terrapene carolina triunguis* (Agassiz). Draytons. The single specimen resembles western examples of this form rather than the peculiarly marked Georgia specimens described by Brimley (*J. Elisha Mitchell Soc.* 20, p. 30, 1904), some of which are in the collection of the Field Museum.

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## CONCERNING THE AMERICAN DACE ALLIED TO THE GENUS LEUCISCUS

### LEUCISCUS Cuvier

IN Jordan and Evermann's *Fishes of North and Middle America*, the genus *Leuciscus* Cuvier (based through tautonomy on *Cyprinus leuciscus* L.) is recognized with very broad bounds, including most of the minnows or dace of America, Europe and Asia, in which the teeth 2.5—5.2, 2.5—4.2, or occasionally 2.4—5.1, and the lips normal, without barbel. Several subgenera are recognized, but, as these diverge widely from one another, some of them at least should stand as distinct genera. To *Leuciscus* proper (including *Dobula*, *Squalius*, *Cephalus* and *Microlepis* of authors) no American species belong, nor are any of them strictly referable to the European genus, *Telestes* Bonaparte (*T. muticellus* type) (including *Hegerius*).

The following subgenera may provisionally stand as genera:

*Siboma* Girard: type *S. crassicauda* (Baird & Girard).

*Tigoma* Girard: type *Gila pulchella* Baird & Girard.

(= *Tigoma nigrescens* Girard, the name *pulchella* preoccupied in *Leuciscus*, not in *Tigoma*: = *Myloleucus* Cope, 1872 not of 1888).

*Cheonda* Girard, type *C. cooperi* Girard.

*Richardsonius* Girard, type *Cyprinus balteatus* Richardson.

*Clinostomus* Girard: type *Luxilus elongatus* Kirtland.

*Temeculina* Cockerell: type *Phoxinus orcutti* Eigenmann & Eigenmann.

*Margariscus* Cockerell: type *Clinostomus margarita* Cope.

*Pfrille*\* Jordan, new genus: type *Phoxinus neogæus* Cope.

*Hemitremia* Cope: type *Hemitremia vittata* Cope = *Phoxinus flammatus* Jordan & Gilbert, the name *vittatus* preoccupied in *Leuciscus*, not in *Hemitremia*.

*Iotichthys* Jordan & Evermann: type *Clinostomus phlegethonitis* Cope.

### RUTILUS Rafinesque

The name *Rutilus* Rafinesque is adopted by Jordan and Evermann for those species related to *Leuciscus* which have but one row (4—5 or 5—5) of pharyngeal teeth.

To the European genus *Rutilus* (type *Cyprinus rutilus* L. = *Leucus* Heckel, *Cenisophius*, *Gardonus* and *Pigus* Bonaparte) none of the American species belongs. Our species seem to constitute three distinct genera, as follows:

*Siphateles* Cope: type *S. vittatus* Cope, the very young with incomplete lateral line of *Leucus olivaceus* Cope. Teeth always 5—5.

*Hesperoleucus* Snyder: type *Pogonichthys symmetrus* Girard. This is *Myloleucus* Cope, 1883, but not the original type which was a *Tigoma*, in which the teeth of a *Hesperoleucus* had been inadvertently placed.

*Leucidius* Snyder: type *L. pectinifer* Snyder.

### LUXILINUS Jordan

This nominal genus is apparently based on the young of *Lavinia* Baird and Girard.

\*This group, based on a single American species, is very close to the European *Phoxinus* Rafinesque (*Cyprinus phoxinus* L.), differing in the larger mouth, the maxillary reaching to opposite front of orbit, and in the very short lateral line which does not reach to the ventrals. *Pfrille* is the German name of *Phoxinus phoxinus*.

**OPSOPOEA** Jordan & Evermann

The genus *Opsopoea* seems to be distinct from *Opsopaeodus* Hay, although nearly related.

**NOTE MIGONUS** Rafinesque

This American genus is certainly distinct from its European representative, *Abramis* Cuvier.

**CERATICHTHYS** Baird & Girard

The name *Ceratichthys* was first used for a species of the genus *Cliola* which name it must replace.

**APOCOPE** Cope

The genus *Apocope*, with the teeth two-rowed without grinding surface, is certainly distinct from *Agosia* with which it was united by Jordan & Evermann.

**LEUCOSOMUS** Heckel

The genus *Leucosomus* is well separated from its ally, *Semotilus*. As there is an older genus *Leucosoma*, some will prefer the name *Cheilonemus* Baird, for *Leucosomus corporalis*, the common fall-fish of the Atlantic sea board streams.

**HYBORHYNCHUS** Agassiz

This genus may well be separated from *Pimephales* Rafinesque.

**DIONDA** Girard

The small fishes called *Dionda* differ tangibly from *Hybognathus* Agassiz, silvery forms with longer and less hooked teeth.

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